Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,010. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

CONVOY TO THE BALTIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Convoy for the Baltic will sail on the 17th Sept. inst. betwixt and which time, such vessels as intend taking the benefit thereof, will rendezvous in Leith Roads.

Council Chamber, Edinr. 8th Sept. 1798.

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT SILVER-MOUNTED GIG, with Harness as good as new, being made this Summer, and not having run above thirty miles, the property of a Gentleman.

To be seen at J. Carfrae's, coachmaker, Canongate.

INN AT STIRLING.

JOHN MASSON, Vintner, from Edinburgh, having taken a Lease of that commodious and centrical INN at Stirling, lately occupied by Alexander Miller, which has been completely fitted up at considerable expence, humbly solicits a share of public favour.

He can assure his Friends and the Public of the very best treatment, accommodation, and attendance. His Stock of Liquors are of the best quality; and his Post Chaises roomy, and his Drivers careful.

He trusts that those who may honour him with their patronage will find reason to be pleased with their entertainment at his house. Stirling, Sept. 7. 1798.

CARRONHALL MAIN COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shipmasters and Owners of Vessels in the Coal Trade, That they may depend on a constant and ready supply of CARRONHALL MAIN GREAT COAL, shipped at Carron Harbour, on the River Carron.

The Coal is universally known to be of the very best quality.

Private families who wish to be supplied with Coal may depend on getting vessels to freight by applying to George Cace, coal manager at Carronhall, by Falkirk.—The usual freight is allowed on giving a good bill, or discount is given for ready money.

A few Steady COLLIERS, *free of all engagements to other works*, will meet with good encouragement.

Some Experienced SINKERS are wanted to work by contract, who may depend on good employment.

Application may be made to George Cace, as above.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

AS the Game on the ESTATE of DUNDAS has been for some years past almost totally destroyed, the trustees of Mrs Dundas of Dundas have given directions for prosecuting every person found hunting on the estate, who have not liberty in writing from Mrs Dundas of Dundas, dated this year; all liberties formerly granted are hereby recalled.

As information has been given that some person was seen hunting on the grounds this season, before the legal time, a Reward of ONE GUINEA will be given to any person who shall inform George Mathie at Dundas Castle, who this person was. The tenants on the estate have authority to stop all persons found hunting, or going over any of the fences.

Not to be repeated.

GAME.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Association for the Preservation of the Game, and Prosecution of Poachers within this County, viz.

The Duke of Buccleuch
Marquis of Lothian
Earl of Dalhousie
Earl of Roseberry
Earl of Wemyss
Lord Sommerville
Sir John Inglis of Cramond
Sir Geo. Clerk of Pennycuick
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, his trustees
Sir Alex. Dick of Prestonfield
Sir William Augustus Cuningham of Livingston
Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall and Grange
Major Dundas Saunders of Melville
Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, Lord Advocate for Scotland
General Dundas of Bellmount
Rob. Hepburn of Clerkington
William Ramsay of Barnton
John Trotter of Mortonhall
John Wauchope of Edmonston
Andrew Wauchope of Niddery
Walter Browne of Currie
James Dewer of Vogrie
James Rochhead of Inverleith
Col. John Scott of Malleny
John Christie of Babberton
M. Dalrymple of Fordale
Charles Watson of Saughton
John Davie of Gavieside
The Rev. Dr Davidson of Muirhouse
Alex. Keith of Ravelston
Gilbert Innes of Stow
Major Ramsay of Whitehill
Robert Baird of Newbyth
James Gillespie of Spylaw, his trustees
Dr Alex. Monro of Craiglockhart
James Newbigging of Whitehouse
John Inglis of Redhall and Auchindinny
Thomas Craig of Rickerton
Robert Trotter of Castlelaw
Wm. Caddel of Greenlaw
Ro. Clerk of Mavisbank
Alexander Callander of Westertown
Alex. Boswell of Blackadder
Wm. Murray of Henderland
Walter Little Gilmour of Libberton and Craigmillar
Capt. Stewart of Eastcraigs
John Davidson of Ravelrig
George Cranston of Dewar
Charles Lockhart of Lee
John Wilson of Bankhead
Alex. Trotter of Dreghorn
John Robertson of Chesterhall
Alex. Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton
J. D. Thomson of Norton

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permission of the proprietors:—The Association, therefore, empower William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, to prosecute all such persons who have trespassed in time past, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper use has been made of indulgences given by the Members of this Association to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds, these are therefore intimating, That all indulgences, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any person whatever shall presume, in time coming, to hunt in their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining an order from the Proprietor, every person so tranagressing will be prosecuted according to law.

As also, the said Association considering, that the stealing of Dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practice of shooting, or otherwise destroying Pigeons:—It is therefore resolved, That all transgressors in either of these particulars shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expence of the Association.

Whoever will give such information to the Procurator Fiscal as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premises, shall receive from him a reward of TWO GUINEAS, upon conviction of each offender; and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed.

N. B. The sums which have been contributed by those who have or may join in this Association, are not to be considered as an annual assessment; and no new subscription will be required until the sums subscribed are exhausted on necessary charges attending the prosecution of delinquents, &c. of which account is to be kept by the Procurator Fiscal, subject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of Subscribers.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD AT INVERESK.

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN presently possessed by Mr Anderson of Windygowl, containing dining-room, drawing-room, 6 bed chambers, kitchen, two servants rooms, with cellars, pump well, &c.

The Offices consist of coach-house, stable for four horses, hay loft, &c.

The house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect along the River Esk, and adjacent country. The gardea is well stocked with fruit trees, has a south exposure, sloping towards the common on the banks of the river, where the proprietor is entitled to Grass for a Cow.

N. B.—The house is to be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from twelve to three o'clock.—For particulars apply to Mr Guthrie, No. 25. South Bridge, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

	H.	M.	H.	M.
Morn.	1	10	1	39
Even.	2	6	2	34

4 s. sent by Post.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS, AND HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES.

Stamp Office, Edin. August 27. 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That CERTIFICATES for ARMORIAL BEARINGS or ENSIGNS will continue to be given out at this Office, and the other Offices in Scotland, till the 24th September inclusive, *for payment of the respective duties of 2l. 2s. 1l. 1s. and 10s. 6d.* ONLY, as the case may require. After which informations will be received by the Solicitor, suitable rewards given, and prosecutions commenced for payment of the statutory penalty of TWENTY POUNDS Sterling.—Of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

And as prosecutions must now be immediately commenced against every person in ARREAR of the HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES, in order to prevent unnecessary trouble to those who may have lately changed their place of residence *in particular the Field Officers and Captains of the Army, Militia, and Fencible Cavalry or Infantry*—It is requested that they would take the trouble to exhibit their Certificates to the Office nearest to their present place of residence, as it will save their being called upon to do so before a Court of Justice.

ALEXR. MENZIES,
Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain

HERRING BARRELS & SALT FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Mr John Ross, vintner in Bo-ness, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 14th September curt.

ABOUT 1500 New HERRING BARRELS of the best quality—750 Bushels Foreign GREAT SALT—and 3500 Bushels Old Liverpool SMALL SALT. At same time will be Let the COOPERAGE and LARGE YARD fitted with Shades for Curing Herrings, Cellars for Storing Salt, a well-aired Loft of 91 feet long, and sundry other Conveniencies lately occupied by Robert Weir and Co. at the east end of Boness.

For particulars, apply to Robert Weir.

Bo-ness, 7th August 1798.

ELEGANT HOUSE IN ST ANDREW's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of September curt, at two o'clock,

THAT ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, south side of St Andrew's Square, No. 5. built by the late Alexander Wight, Esq. Advocate, presently possessed by the Viscount Arbuthnot, containing fifteen fire rooms, besides kitchen, garrets, and cellars, within the house—as also, five cellars or vaults under the pavement in front of the sunk area, an inclosed garden or area behind the house, washing-house and laundry, with a stable for six horses, chaise-house, and hay loft fronting Meuse Lane; the whole finished in a very substantial manner, and in complete repair. Entry at Martinmas.

Applications may be made to Alexander Youngson, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup—or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

The house will be shewn by the servants on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

TO BE LET,

For Three Years from Martinmas 1798,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, OFFICE HOUSES, GARDEN, ORCHARD, and PARKS of CAMBUSWALLACE, consisting of 41 acres of ground and upwards of Scots measure.

The situation is well known to be healthy and pleasant, in the heart of a fine sporting country, on the north side of the high road betwixt Callander and Down, in the stewartry of Montcith, and county of Perth, one mile west of Down, and eight miles from the town of Stirling. These subjects are in good repair, and capable to lodge any genteel family.

Mr Burn, writer in Stirling, is empowered to let the same.

Not to be repeated.

PAPER MILLS FOR SALE,

By private bargain or public sale, and at prices very greatly reduced,

THESE TWO Extensive PAPER MILLS of POLTON and LASSWADE, lying on the water of North Esk, within six miles of Edinburgh, with the whole Machinety and Apparatus thereto belonging.

The Paper Mill of Polton consists of four Engines and six Vatts, and that at Laswade of four Engines and four Vatts, and they are capable of being both enlarged if purchasers incline.

The Mills are both built upon ground held in perpetuity, have each an excellent dwelling-house, and corresponding offices upon the premises, and an abundant supply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood, and many other local advantages: And for rural beauty and situation they exceed any thing in this country.

The premisses will be shewn on applying at the respective Mills, and the title deeds, inventories, and articles of sale may be seen by applying to Robert Cameron, writer in Edinburgh, who will inform of any further particulars wanted to be known, and is ready to treat with any intended purchaser.

If these mills are not sold by private bargain betwixt and the first day of October next, they will on that dey be exposed to public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon.

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the distance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glasgow road, as at present in the possession of Mr Trefis. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well inclosed and subdivided.

Mr Trefis will shew the premisses, and proposals in writing may be given to him, or transmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem House, by Haddington, between and the end of September, from either of whom every other necessary information may be procured.

The proprietor would prefer a proportion of the rent in Wheat and Barley, payable at the highest Mid Lothian fiar prices; but offers entirely in money will also be received.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 9th day of November next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

ALL and Whole the LANDS of EASTER BOLD and SCROGBANK, lying in the parish of Traquair, and county of Peebles. This is a beautiful compact estate. It gives a qualification as a freeholder in the county upon the valued rent, and holds all of the Crown. The present real rent, which is 188l. Sterling, with twelve kain hens, and the carriage of twelve loads of coals, will, according to every estimate, nearly double at the expiry of the current lease, which is at no considerable distance. The whole estate contains 1164 acres 2 roods Scots measure, whereof about 200 acres already are, or soon will be improved into arable land, consisting generally of rich holm, and all of a fine, dry, early soil, well calculated for every kind of crop, and particularly the turnip husbandry. This division is mostly flat ground, stretching for a great length along the banks of the Tweed, from which it is prevented from sustaining any damage by its natural situation, without being at hardly any expence. The rest of the estate, containing 964 acres 2 roods, is immediately contiguous, rises higher, and forms a most convenient sheep walk, capable of holding at least forty score, and many parts of it are fit for stills or other plantations. Perhaps more delightful situations for a house and place than upon the haugh ground, at some distance from the sheep pasture, can not be figured, as they would command all the natural and ruarl beauties of the country up and down the river for a great distance on both sides, which are celebrated as being uncommon.

For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will only be 5100l Sterling; and for particulars apply to Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

TO THE NEAREST OF KIN.

IF MARY SMITH, daughter of JOHN SMITH, who originally came from the county of Aberdeen, and for many years resided in Greenock, under the quality of a stocking-merchant, and about ten or more years ago, returned to his native country—if the said Mary Smith be in life, she will hear of something to her advantage, by applying to John Buchanan, or Archibald M'Gown, merchant in Greenock; and if her deceased brother, Robert Smith, hath left any issue, or representative, they will, in like manner, hear of something to their advantage, by applying as above.

N. B. If Mary Smith makes no application for twelve months yet to come, she will lose her interest, it being then otherwise to be disposed of. *Greenock, 14th June 1798.*

OFFICE FOR SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeon's Mates to serve in his Majesty's Navy, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as are willing to serve therein, that they may, on application at this Office, receive letters for examination before the Surgeon's Company of London; or if more agreeable to the parties, by applying to Dr Hamilton of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, they may receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at that place, and afterwards be appointed to ships according to their qualifications.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Council, dated 28th May 1795, that the pay of Surgeons Mates should be increased; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by their order of the 19th of November 1796, directed that further encouragement should be given, the particulars of which may be known by applying to Dr Hamilton, as above, or to Mr Wood, Surgeon to Prisoners of War at Edinburgh.

CHURCH TO REPAIR, *OR TO BUILD A NEW ONE.*

THE HERITORS of the parish of Tranent, at a Meeting upon the 31st ult. came to the resolution of REPAIRING the CHURCH, or of BUILDING a NEW ONE. They desire tradesmen willing to undertake either the one or the other, to lodge with Mr Robert Paisley, Session-clerk of Tranent, betwixt and the 15th of October next, estimates of Repairing said Church, and of Building a New One. The said Robert Paisley will point out the dimensions of the church, and other particulars to be under their consideration in making out their estimates.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY,

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS

Established 1792—Capital L. 200,000.

BRAND 1798.

INSURERS with this Society are desired to take notice, that Payments for Insurances must be made within fifteen days after they become due, or their Policies will become void.

Annuitants whose Annuities are due, may receive the same any day betwixt the hours of ten and three o'clock, holidays excepted.

The business of this Society being extended into most parts of the kingdom, Agents are appointed to receive Proposals for Insurances on Lives, and also for the grant of Annuities, and Annuities will be paid by such Agents through whom they are granted, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The Society having reduced their Premiums, the new Tables of Rates, with Conditions of Insurances, may be had upon application at the Office, or to any of the said Agents; and on stating the age of the parties, the terms for annuities.

This Society, considering the present situation of affairs, have determined not to require any addition of Premiums in consequence of any person already insured with them, or who may in future be insured, becoming an officer or private in the militia, fencibles, or in any volunteer corps for security and defence of the kingdom during the present war, limiting their respective services to Great Britain.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT SKELTON, Secretary.

ROBERT ALLAN & SON. Edinburgh, } Agents.
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Glasgow, }

ROUP OF HORSES, &c.

By warrant of the Sheriff.

There is to be Sold by public roup, at Humbie, eleven miles west on the Calder road, upon Thursday the 20th of September inst. at 12 o'clock,

THE Whole HORSES, COWS, and STOCKING of every kind, upon the Farm of Humbie, possessed by Robert M'Kenzie.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PHESDO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one-third of the property is let upon leases of moderate endurance, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, besides pasture, to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 396l. Scots—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have as much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will shew the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamoon will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Voluntary Contributions in aid of Government, on Cadder Estate, in the Parish of Cadder, belonging to James Stirling of Keir, Esq.

James Stirling, Esq. of Keir, subscribed at Edinburgh, exclusive of Assessed Taxes, which was 400l.		L. 600	0 0
Mrs Stirling, Dowager of Keir, Cadderhouse		L. 21	0 0
Mrs Margaret Thomson	do.	0	10 6
Mrs Isabella Thomson, housekeeper	do.	0	10 6
John Allison, servant	do.	0	2 6
John M'Nair, do.	do.	0	5 0
Robert Williamson, do.	do.	0	5 0
William Provan, do.	do.	0	1 0
The Rev. Archibald Provan, minister of the parish		5	5 0
Mrs Provan		0	10 6
Marion Hadden, servant to do.		0	1 0
Mr Elphinston Thomson, at Cadder, overseer to James Stirling, Esq.		10	10 0
Mrs E. Thomson		1	1 0
Betty Geddes, servant to do.		0	1 0
William Graham, jun. of Lambhill, farmer in E. Balmuildy		2	2 0
Alexander Brown, servant to do.		0	5 0
James Buchanan, servant to do.		0	2 6
James Cameron, servant to do.		0	1 0
Mary Gray and Anne Galbreath, servants to do. 1s. each		0	2 0
Wm. Robertson, farmer in West Balmuildy		0	10 6
Mrs Robertson, spouse to do.		0	2 6
John Johnston, servant to said Wm. Robertson		0	2 0
Wm. Lightbody, wright at Balmuildy		0	5 0
Thomas Ferrie, farmer in Blackhill		1	1 0
Mrs Ferrie, spouse to do.		0	2 6
George Ferrie, servant to said Thomas Ferrie		0	5 0
William Edmonston, servant to do.		0	2 6
Janet Baird, in Cadder Cuilt		0	2 6
Jean Johnston, resident there		0	2 6
James Johnston, sen. farmer in Cadder Cuilt		0	10 0
John Johnston, jun. his son, there		0	5 0
William Johnston, his son, there		0	2 6
John Baird, farmer in Cadder Cuilt		0	10 6
Mrs Baird, spouse to do.		0	2 6
Mrs Rankine, Lochfauld		0	10 6
John Stuart, farmer, there		0	10 6
Mrs Stuart, do.		0	2 6
Robert Burnet, servant to do.		0	2 6
Mary Henderson, servant to do.		0	1 0
William Durrie, farmer in Buckley		3	3 0
Mrs Durrie, spouse to do.		0	10 6
John Durrie, their son		0	5 0
David Bannatyne, servant to Mr Durrie		0	2 6
Cæsar Donald, servant to do.		0	2 6
James Craig, servant to do.		0	1 0
William Bryce, servant to do.		0	2 6
Thomas Miller, servant to do.		0	5 0
Robert M'Leay, servant to do.		0	2 6
George Young, do. to do.		0	2 6
John Simpson, do. to do.		0	2 6
Fanny Craig, do. to do.		0	2 6
Catherine Brown, do. to do.		0	2 6
James Johnston, jun. farmer in Cadder Cuilt		1	1 0
Matthie Waddle, servant to do.		0	2 6
Euphemia Shaw, servant to do.		0	1 0
John Reid, farmer in Hilkon farm		0	10 6
Mrs Reid, his spouse		0	5 0
Mary Geddes, servant to do.		0	1 0
James Hunter, servant to do.		0	5 0
Neil Smith, servant to do.		0	2 0
Euphemia M'Donald, servant to do.		0	1 0
David M'Leay, farmer in Jellyhill		0	10 6
Hans Pinkerton, servant to do.		0	5 0
James Drummond, servant to do.		0	5 0
William Angus, farmer in Inches		0	10 6
Alexander Stevenson, labourer in do.		0	2 6
Andrew Park, farmer in Bearyards		0	10 6
John M'Gregor, servant to do.		0	2 6
William Park, farmer in Crosshill		0	10 6
John Park, his son		0	2 6
Robert and John Marshall, farmers in Westerhill		0	10 0
John Smith, servant to do.		0	1 6
James Craufurd, farmer in Limloch		1	1 0
William M'Kean, farmer there		0	10 6
Malcolm Stark, servant to do.		0	5 0
Elisabeth Hardy and Mary M'Cole, servants to do.		0	3 0
James Johnston, farmer in Rashyhill		0	10 6
Thomas Young, farmer in Littlehill		0	5 0
Janet Steven, spouse to said Thomas Young		0	1 6
Margaret Young, daughter to do.		0	1 0
George Barr, farmer there		0	5 0
Elisabeth Grosset, wife to do.		0	2 6
Anne Porteous, servant to do.		0	1 6
William Lyon, in Crofthead		0	5 0
Elisabeth Houston, resident there		0	5 0
James Stark, farmer in Crofthead		0	10 6
James Hendry, servant to do.		0	2 6
Katherin M'Culloch, servant to do.		0	1 0
John Barr, keeper of Hungryside drawbridge		0	1 0
James M'Arthur, weaver in Kirktown of Cadder		0	5 0
William Gibb, farmer in Bogton		0	10 6
Joseph Gibb, servaat to do.		0	5 0
Andrew Whitelaw, servant to do.		0	2 6
James Stirling, farmer in Dryfield		0	10 6
Euphemia Bain, servant to do.		0	3 0
Catherine M'Intosh, servant to do.		0	2 0
Walter Buraside, servant to do.		0	2 0
Robert Freeland, keeper of E. Cadder drawbridge		0	5 0
William Stirling, farmer in Easter Cadder		1	1 0
Duncan Walker, servant to do.		0	2 6
James Fergusson, servant to do.		0	2 6
Isabella Tenant, servant to do.		0	3 0
Catherine M'Millan, servant to do.		0	2 0
Thomas Moodie, farmer in Meiklehill		0	5 0
Mrs Moodie, his spouse		0	5 0
Robert Balloch, servant to Thomas Moodie there		0	2 0
Robert Graham, residenter there		0	5 0
Peter M'Griggor, farmer at Lochgrugg		0	5 0
Margaret M'Griggor, his daughter there		0	1 0
James Wilson, farmer in Crosshill		0	5 0
Mr Durrie in Buchley, his servant maid		0	2 6
William Graham, farmer in Cardarroch		0	10 6
Robert Martin, servant to do.		0	3 0
John Watson, labourer in Cardyke		0	2 0
George Wise, farmer in Hillhead of Cardarroch		0	10 6
James Millar, residenter in Cardyke		0	3 0
James Rankine, farmer in Cardyke		0	5 0
William Nisbit, farmer in Cardyke		0	5 0
John Sloss, servant to said Wm. Nisbit		0	2 0
John Graham, sen. farmer in Langmoorhead		0	5 0
John Graham, jun. in Langmoorhead		0	2 6
William Graham, residenter there		0	1 0
Allan Stirling, farmer in Park		0	5 0
William Sommervill, farmer do.		0	2 6
Robert Buchanan, farmer in Loch		0	5 0
Archibald Buchannan, farmer in do.		0	5 0
William Alexander, farmer in do.		0	5 0
Murdoch Munro, servant to do.		0	2 6
James Finlay, weaver at Loch		0	2 6
Walter Provan, weaver there		0	2 6
William Gray, weaver there		0	2 6
George M'Alister, farmer there		0	5 0
James Thomson, his servant		0	2 0
Catharine Brown, his servant		0	1 0
William Steel, farmer in Loch		0	5 0
Robert Stevenston, jun. farmer there		0	5 0
William Russel, servant to do.		0	2 0
William Stevenson, farmer in Bearhill		0	5 0
William Lang, weaver in Kirktown of Cadder		0	5 0
William Hunter, weaver there		0	2 6
Janet Barr, spinster there		0	1 0
Peter Barr, weaver there		0	2 0
John Hunter, weaver there		0	2 6
Robert Barr, weaver there		0	2 0
John William, weaver there		0	2 0
John William, jun. weaver there		0	2 0
Robert Fleming, weaver there		0	2 0
John Barr, weaver there		0	2 0
Joseph Fleming, weaver there		0	2 0
James Fleming, weaver there		0	2 0
John Fleming, weaver there		0	2 0
Marion Winning and Margaret Gray, 1s. each		0	2 0
Mathew Stirling, weaver in Kirktown of Cadder		0	2 0
Marion Stevenson, residenter there		0	1 0
Mrs Steuart, residenter there		0	5 0
John Johnston, weaver there		0	2 0
David Brown, weaver there		0	2 6
William Walkinshaw, miller at Cadder Mill		0	7 6
George Ewing, servant to do.		0	5 0
John Barclay, sen. keeper of drawbridge		0	5 0
Mrs Barclay, his spouse		0	2 0
Mary and Janet Barclays, his daughters		0	1 6
John Russell, smith at Kirknewton of Cadder		0	2 6
James Anderson, sen. weaver there		0	5 0
James Inglis, weaver there		0	2 6
John Young, weaver there		0	2 6
Peter Grinlay, weaver there		0	2 6
James Anderson, jun. weaver there		0	2 6
William Johnston, weaver there		0	2 0
John Muir, wright there		0	2 0
Walter Johnston, weaver there		0	2 0
Robert Anderson, labourer there		0	1 0
John M'Arthur, labourer there		0	2 0
John Geddes, residenter there		0	2 0
Mary Henderson, residenter there		0	1 0
Mary Davidson, her daughter, there		0	1 0
James Finlay, jun. weaver there		0	2 0
John Barclay, jun. weaver there		0	5 0
James Brown, weaver there		0	2 6
James Allison, weaver there		0	2 0
John Young, labourer there		0	2 0
		L. 80	5 0

DESCRIPTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

(FROM A FRENCH AUTHOR.)

* Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great, from whom it had its name, vied almoſt in magnificence with the ancient cities of Egypt. It ſtands four days journey from Cairo, and was formerly the chief mart of all the Eaſtern trade. The merchandize were unloaded at † Pontus Muris, a town on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, from whence they were brought upon camels to a town of Thebais, called Cophr, and conveyed down the Nile to Alexandria, whither merchants reſorted from all parts.

It is well known, that the Eaſt India trade has at all times enriched thoſe who carried it on. This was the chief fountain of the vaſt treaſure that Solomon amaſſed, and which enabled him to build the magnificent Temple of Jeruſalem. David, by his conquering Idumæa, became maſter of Eleath and Eſiongeber, two towns ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Red Sea. From theſe two ports Solomon ſent ſhips to Ophir and Tarſhiſh, which always brought back immenſe riches ‡.

This traffic, after having been enjoyed ſome time by the Syrians, who regained Idumæa, ſhifted from them to the Tyrians. Theſe got all their merchandize conveyed by the way of Rhinocolure, (a ſea-port town lying between the confines of Egypt and Paleſtine,) to Tyre, from whence they diſtributed them all over the weſtern world. Hereby the Tyrians enriched themſelves exceedingly under the Perſian Empire, by the favour and protection of whoſe monarchs they had the full poſſeſſion of this trade. But when the Ptolomies had made themſelves maſters of Egypt, they ſoon drew all this trade into their kingdom, by building Bernice, and other ports on the weſtern ſide of the Red Sea, belonging to Egypt, and fixed their chief mart at Alexandria, which thereby roſe to be a city of the greateſt trade in the world. There it continued for a great many centuries after, and all the traffic which the weſtern parts of the world from that time had with Perſia, India, Arabia, aud the eaſtern coaſts of Africa, was wholly carried on through the Red Sea and the mouth of the Nile, till a way was diſcovered of ſailing to thoſe parts by the Cape of Good Hope. After this, the Portugueze for ſome time managed this trade; but now it is in a manner wholly engroſſed by the Engliſh and Dutch. This ſhort account of the Eaſt India trade, from Solomon's time to the preſent age, is extracted from Dr Prideaux.

For the conveniency of trade, there was built near Alexandria, in an iſland called Pharos‡‡, a tower which bore the ſame name. At the top of this tower was kept a fire, to light ſuch ſhips as ſailed by night near thoſe dangerous coaſts, which were full of ſands and ſhelves, from whence all other towers, deſigned for the ſame uſe, have been called, as Pharos di Meſſina, &c. The famous architect Soſtratus built it by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who expended ‖ eight hundred talents upon it. It was reckoned to be one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Some have commended that Prince for permitting the architect to put his name in the inſcription which was fixed on the tower inſtead of his own. It was very ſhort and plain, according to the manner of the ancients:—"Soſtratus Onidius Dexiphanis F. dus ſervatoribus pro navigantibus."

But certainly Ptolemy muſt have very much undervalued that kind of immortality which Princes are generally very fond of, to ſuffer that his name ſhould not be ſo much as mentioned in the inſcription of an edifice ſo capable of immortalizing him. What we read in Lucian concerning this matter deprives Ptolemy of a modeſty which indeed would be very ill placed here.—This author informs us that Soſtratus, to engroſs the whole glory of that noble ſtructure to himſelf, cauſed the inſcription of his own name to be carved in the marble, which he afterwards covered with lime, and thereon he cauſed to be put the name of the king. The lime ſoon mouldered away, and by that means, inſtead of procuring the architect the honour with which he had flattered himſelf, ſerved only to diſcover to future ages his mean fraud and ridiculous vanity.

Riches failed not to bring into this city, as they uſually do in all places, luxury, and licentiouſneſs; ſo that the Alexandrian voluptuouſneſs became a proverb.¶—In this city, arts and ſciences were alſo induſtriouſly cultivated; witneſs that ſtately edifice, the Muſeum, where the literati uſed to meet, and were maintained at the public expence; and the famous library, which was augmented conſiderably by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and which, by the magnificence of the Kings, his ſucceſſors, at laſt contained ſeven hundred thouſand volumes.**—In Cæſar's wars with the Alexandrians, part of the library (ſituate in the Bruchion,††) which conſiſted of four hundred thouſand volumes, was unhappily conſumed by fire. This city, during the reign of Omar the third, Emperor of the Saracens, ſuffered a ſiege of fourteen months, but was at laſt taken by ſtorm by the Saracen army, under the command of Amrou, the ſon of Aas

* The Turks now call it Scanderia; it was for a long time the capital of Lower Eygpt. Alexander built it ſoon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before Chriſt. It is ſituated on the Mediterranean, 12 miles weſt of that mouth of the Nile anciently called Canopicum, and about 50 leagues N. of Cairo. E. long. 30. 19. N. lat. 31. 20.

† Or Myos Hormos.

‡ He got in one voyage 450 talents of gold, which amounts to three millions two hundred and forty thouſand pounds Sterling.

‡‡ This iſland lies at the mouth of the harbour, and is joined to the city by a narrow piece of land running directly across the harbour, and dividing it into two parts, now called the old and the new.

‖ One hundred and eighty thouſand pounds Sterling.

¶ Ne Alexandrinus quidem permittendu delicus. QUINT.

** The method of collecting books for the library, was to ſeize all thoſe which were brought into Eygpt by Greeks or other foreigners. The books were transcribed in the Muſeum by perſons appointed for that purpoſe; the copies were then delivered to the proprietors, and the originals laid up in the library.

†† A quarter or diviſion of the city of Alexandria.

A phenomenon happened at Bourdeaux the beginning of laſt month. The day had been remarkably hot; at nine at night a freſh breeze ſprung up from the north weſt, the ſky looked ſtormy, and there was a great deal of lightning. On a ſudden the wind changed round to the ſouth, and a violent, and as it is called, a burning gale, came on. The wind was hotter than the hotteſt day at noon in the ſouth of France.—It almoſt ſuffocated thoſe who were in the ſtreets: and perſons who were effected by it ſay, that they felt as hot as they ſhould do at coming near a ſtove. The women and children were ſo alarmed, that they ſcreamed, and many felt ſpaſms in the ſtomach; ſome fainted. During the whole day currents of very warm air had been felt.—The letters from Bourdeaux ſay, that it was ſuch a wind as often blows in Lybia. The phenomenon laſted about five minutes.

London

SEPTEMBER 7.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, 6th of September.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that it appears by a letter I have received this morning from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Knockhill, 1ſt inſtant, that the enemy remained at Caſtlebar, that there was every reaſon to believe, that their force had been groſsly exaggerated; and that the inhabitants who had joined them were, with very few exceptions, of the loweſt order, and very inconſiderable in point of numbers.

I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Lordſhip, from the ſame high authority, that no material diſaffection had ſhewn itſelf in any other part of that kingdom; conſidering the paragraphs with which all the newſpapers are filled, I think it very neceſſary to add the preceding ſentence. I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

PORTLAND.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Paris papers to the 2d inſt. have been received. Their contents are not particularly intereſting.

It was reported at Milan (ſays l'Echo), on the 21ſt ult. that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of Meſſina and its ports, and were extending themſelves over Italy. They will not fail to aſſert that this is done, to protect and defend it againſt the French.

Letters from Palermo announce, that a Spaniſh flotilla, commanded by Admiral Spinola, had entered that port. It is that which has been ſo long at Trieſte.

Letters from Raſtadt of the 26th ult. ſtate, that the French Miniſters were preparing to addreſs another very energetic note to the Deputation of the Empire.

Buonaparte and his expedition are not once mentioned in theſe papers.

The embargo was yeſterday taken off all veſſels in the Downs, and likewiſe at Portſmouth, &c.

The embargo which has been laid upon all veſſels in certain Engliſh ports, has given riſe to a very abſurd ſuppoſition, and to an actual ſtatement in ſome of the ignorant prints, that an expedition has ſailed for the coaſt of Holland No ſuch expedition has been in contemplation. The embargo is merely to prevent the intelligence of the little temporary ſucceſs of the French in Ireland from reaching France till an account of their defeat or ſurrender ſhall accompany that account.—*Sun.*

Some diſmiſſions have recently taken place in a certain department of the navy, which is conſidered as not only ſuperfluous, but burthenſome to the country.—We cannot but applaud the virtue of thoſe Boards that thus rid the country of unneceſſary expences.

Of ſuch ſuperior quality is the wheat of the preſent harveſt in the South, when compared with that of the laſt year, that ſixty pounds weight of the former, it has been proved by experiments on fair ſamples of each, will produce at leaſt ten pounds of flour more than ſixty pounds weight of the growth of 1797!

At Ipſwich fair, on Wedneſday laſt, there was a very large ſhew of lambs, ſuperior in number and quality to any we remember; but, upon an average, they ſold from two to five ſhillings a-head beneath the prices of laſt year.

PLYMOUTH, September 4.

Came in the Decade French frigate, of 44 guns, and 336 men, captured off Cape Finiſterre, by his Majeſty's ſhips Magnanime, and Naiad. She was on her return to Breſt from Cayenne, to which place ſhe had been with about 300 baniſhed prieſts and members of the Convention. She is a fine frigate, and held them a chace of 36 hours. The Magnanime and Naiad arrived in Cawſand Bay, with their prize.

Alſo arrived this afternoon, the French brig privateer Colombe, of 12 guns, and 60 men, captured off Cape Finiſterre by the above frigates; ſhe is from Corunna, bound to the Weſt Indies.

Came in the Bellona and Robuſt, of 74 guns each, from the fleet off Breſt.

PORTSMOUTH, September 5.

Arrived this evening, his Majeſty's frigate Endymion, Captain Sir Thomas Williams, from Ireland, with the Sophia French Corvette, of 18 guns and 109 men.

Alſo arrived the Champion armed cutter, with a ſloop laden with naval ſtores, bound from Plymouth for London, which had been captured by a French privateer, and re-taken by the Camilla frigate, going into Cherbourg.

SEPT. 6.

Sailed this day, his Majeſty's armed ſhips Coromandel, Ulyſſes, and Calcutta, for Gibraltar, with troops on board for that garriſon.

Sailed, the Weymouth, of 44 guns, for Ireland, with the flank companies of the Dorſet and Devon regiments of militia on board.

Sailed, the Jaſon frigate, for the Iſle of Marcou.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, SEPT. 7.

THE Mercure French corvette, of 20 guns, and 140 men was captured the 31ſt ult. on the coaſt of France, by the Phæton frigate, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Decade French frigate, of 44 guns, and 336 men, from Cayenne to France, is captured near Cape Finiſterre by the Magnanime and Naiad frigates, and ſent to Plymouth.

The Colombus privateer, of 12 guns and 60 men, from Corunna, is captured by the Naiad frigate, and ſent into Plymouth.

Le Sophia French corvette, of 18 guns and 120 men, is captured by the Endymion frigate, Sir T. Williams, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Britannia, Stewart, from Bengal to London, has been taken by the Herion privateer, and retaken on the 27th Auguſt, in lat. 46. 20. long. 12. 55. by the Endymion frigate, and carried to Cork.

The American brig Mayflower, from Liſbon to London, has been taken, and retaken by the Endymion frigate, and arrived at Portſmouth.

A French frigate is reported to be captured and ſent into Cork.

The ſloop Four Friends, Gunſton, with naval ſtores, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Portſmouth

The Africa, ——, from Madeira to Quebec, has been taken and burnt by the De.a le French frigate.

The Jerſey Packet, ——, from Jerſey to Quebec, was taken on the 15th Auguſt, by the Herion privateer, of 20 guns and 180 men, ſince retaken by the Alarm, of Jerſey, and carried in there.

Plymouth, Sept. 4.—Arrived the Bellona and Robuſt men of war, from a cruize.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Sept. 4. S. W.—5. S. S. W.—6. N. N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived,——Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh 0.

Due,——Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 3.

At the Court at St James's, the 29th Aug. 1798,

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas, by the unjuſt aggreſſion of the perſons exerciſing the powers of Government in France, now in hoſtility with his Majeſty, many parts of Italy have been forcibly taken poſſeſſion of, and the ancient governments thereof ſubverted, and new governments erected under the influence of their Councils, for the purpoſe of aiding more effectually their deſigns againſt the common intereſts of Europe, and eſpecially for the proſecution of their hoſtile intentions againſt the commerce, navigation, and property of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects: And whereas divers acts, injurious to the juſt rights of his Majeſty and to the intereſts of theſe kingdoms, have in conſequence been committed; his Majeſty is pleaſed to declare (by and with the advice of his Privy Council), that ſuch parts of the coaſts of the Mediterranean as are occupied by the arms of the ſaid perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France, or are ſubject to the government of perſons acting notoriouſly under their influence and direction, and eſpecially the coaſts and ports of Genoa, and thoſe of the territory of the Pope, ſhall be conſidered as in a ſtate of hoſtility with his Majeſty; and all his Majeſty's ſubjects and others are required to treat and conſider the inhabitants and ſubjects thereof as his Majeſty's enemies.

W. FAWKENER.

The moſt ſumptuous preparations are making at Paris for a Gala, or what ſome may call a French farce, to celebrate the anniverſary of the 22d September 1792, the day on which France was formally decreed to be a Republic.

Amongſt others, a balloon of a large diameter is to be mounted by two Aeronauts, but confined by cords, ſo as to make the tour of the Champ de Mars, and to diſplay the emblems with which it is to be decorated. In the middle of the field is to be an erection to repreſent an Engliſh ſhip of war. When the Aeronauts have reached their perpendicular ſituation, they are to diſcharge a ball of a particular compoſition, which, without the aid of match or fire, will ſpeedily conſume the Engliſh ſhip of war, it being made for the purpoſe, of the moſt combuſtible materials. The Aeronauts then make the ſignal of departure, and the cords being cut, they are to aſcend, and to ſhew their art in what manner they pleaſe.

Among the pillage of the French from Italy, is the whole of the Vatican library, and that of St Mark, at Venice. Of their other valuable acquiſitions, the moſt curious are two golden crowns; one of which formerly belonged to Flavius Agiſlus, and the other to Queen Theodolinda. They are of a circular form, adorned with precious ſtones, and formerly ſerved for the coronation of the Lombard kings.

In the province of Entreminhodoura in Portugal, there is a mountain called Strello, which is remarkable for one thing not eaſy to be accounted for.—On the top of it there is a lake, in which the wrecks of ſhips, broken pieces of maſts, ſhrouds, and even anchors are found, though the mountain is above twelve leagues diſtance from the ſea.

The Royal Lancaſhire Militia are now embarking on board the Haarlem, Experiment and Druid, and will ſail for Ireland firſt fair wind.

An old man, aged ſeventy, was tried at the Cheſter aſſizes for the murder of his wife. From ſome favourable circumſtances with reſpect to the *termagant ſlippancy* of the deceaſed, and the *mild* character of the priſoner, the Jury returned the ſtrange though lenient verdict of *manſlaughter*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

SIR, *London, Sept. 5, 1798.*

Being extremely anxious to give every information to the relatives and friends of the officers and men taken priſoners with me at the affair near Oſtend, on the 20th laſt May, I beg you will be ſo good as to inſert in your paper the names of the officers whom I left in perfect health on Friday laſt at Liſle. I have ſent the names of the men to the agents of their reſpective corps.

I am alſo enabled to ſend you the names of the officers of the eleventh regiment, at Fort L'Eſcarpe, near Douay; but I could not procure the names of the men.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.

NAMES & RANK OF OFFICERS Taken PRISONERS

May 20, 1798, near Oſtend.

Major-General COOTE.

GENERAL'S STAFF.

Captain Williamſon,——Captain Viſcher,
Captain Thorley, M. B.

Major-General BURRARD.

Captain Cumberland,——Cornet Nixon.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Captain Wilſon,	Lieut. Hughes,
—— Godfrey,	—— Holcroft,
Lieut. Simpſon,	—— Ilbert.
—— Cliſton,	—— Brownrigg, Engineers

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION GUARDS.

Colonel Calcraft.	Captain Bean,
—— Cunnynghame,	—— Duff,
Captain Wheatley, Adj.	—— Stephens,
—— Armſtrong,	

Lieut. Gillham, Volunteer, Suſſex Militia.

Surgeon Fullilove,——Quarter-Maſter Selway.

ROYAL NAVY.

Captain M'Kellar,	Maſter's Mate Roberts,
Lieut. Askew,	—— Beldon,
—— Cole,	Midſhipman Smith,
Maſter's Mate Copplestone,	—— Longwell,
—— Nesbitt,	—— O'Riley,
—— Marſh,	—— Carncross,
—— Arnott,	—— Capt's Clk Rothwell.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT FOOT.

Major Armſtrong,	Lieut. Armſtrong,
Captain Sicri,	—— Hely,
—— Martin,	—— Grant,
—— Evans,	—— Campbell,
—— Knight,	—— Elton,
—— Gibbs,	—— Maxwell,
Capt. Lieut. Aylmer,	Enſign Simpſon,
Lieut. Blair, Adj.	—— Mills,
—— Collyer,	—— Cromie,
—— Maclean,	—— M'Kenzie,
—— Newman,	Surgeon Parlett.
—— Ogilvie.	

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT FOOT.

Lieut. Col. Talbot,	Lieut. Hanſon,
Major Skinner,	—— Viſcher,
Captain Bury,	—— Lloyd,
—— Halkett,	—— Cotton,
—— Bradford,	—— Cortlandt,
Lieut. Hill,	—— Roberts.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT FOOT.

Major Donkin.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT FOOT.

Capt. Lord Aylmer,	Lieut. Williams,
Lieut. Manners,	Surgeon Cobb.
—— Pierſon,	

VOLUNTEERS.

Mr Jarvis, Surgeon, Mr Lowen.

THE ILLUMINATI.

(FROM THE ST JAMES'S CHRONICLE.)

The paper which we now preſent to our readers has been in our poſſeſſion upwards of two years, conſequently long before the publication of Profeſſor Robiſon's book, to ſome of the ſtatements in which it affords ample corroboration. It was was brought over to this country by an illuſtrious perſonage, who has been an object of proſcription and perſecution to the general plunderers of Europe.

The following account, extracted from a German publication, ſeems not to have reached the public knowledge, though well worthy their ſerious attention, as it will preſent to the curious obſerver the ſource of all the evils which have ſo long afflicted Europe, but which we begin to have room to hope, will finally fail of its infernal object, the deſtruction of religion, government, the whole ſocial order, in a word, of every thing that is truly valuable or worthy our exiſtence.

It will ſerve to put us, in this reaſonable land of liberty, on our guard againſt all pretenders to reformation, againſt all ſuggeſtors of imaginary evils, which can by their means be only removed by the ſubſtitution of real ones. It will teach us to examine into the principles and motives of theſe reformers, many of whom we may be charitable enough to believe are miſled and miſguided; and, laſtly, to convince them, that while they think they are promoting the happineſs of their fellow ſubjects, they are the vile inſtruments of the moſt deſperate race of miſcreants that ever diſgraced humanity.

"In the ſpring of 1776, at Ingolſtadt, a city in Bavaria famous for its univerſity, a ſociety was formed which in its beginning conſiſted only of a few fellows of Colleges and ſtudents, and ſeemed to be an imitation of the Order of Freemaſons, of which there had been ſeveral ſocieties in other academies in Germany; the founder of the above mentioned ſociety was Adam Weiſhaupt, Profeſſor at Ingolſtadt, and they were called Illuminati.

"The object of this eſtabliſhment was profeſſedly the ſubverſion of the Chriſtian Religion, and of the exiſting order of Government, as appears by the letter of Profeſſor Weiſhaupt, wrote in 1778, to Mr Zwach, Aulic Counſellor, one of his firſt diſciples, wherein he expreſſes himſelf as follows:—'You will ſoon ſee revived and by degrees eſtabliſhed, a new ſyſtem of morality, education, religion; and if we continue as we have begun, our country will very ſoon become our property. The object of our order is to be free.'

"Three years elapſed before the order of the Illuminati conceived the leaſt idea of connecting itſelf with that of Freemaſons, or that the latter had any knowledge of ſuch an intention. But in the month of November 1778, Counſellor Zwach met the Abbe Marotti at Augſburg, and explained to him all the ſecrets of Freemaſonry, to the Scotch degree included. He immediately acquainted Profeſſor Weiſhaupt of this important acquiſition, and impreſſed the neceſſity of their endeavours to unite the two orders together in ſuch a manner, that the lower degrees of Freemaſonry ſhould ſerve as a preparatory ſchool, or nurſery, for the order of the Illuminati.

"But the execution of the plan was delayed by the ignorance in which they were of the exact rules or conſtitution of the Free-maſons: At length they met with the man calculated exactly for their purpoſe; this was Barron Knigge, a diſcontented member of the Order of the Temple, (which order, it is ſuppoſed, firſt gave riſe to that of the Illuminati.) This man, diſſatisfied that the myſteries of Freemaſonry could not afford him the lights or information he ſought, applicable to his reſearches and experiments in alchemy, and that they had not anſwered his expectations, was eager to embrace any new ſcheme propoſed, and was therefore preciſely the one neceſſary to the Illuminati, to furniſh them, through his knowledge of maſonry, with that which they had not been able to procure, through the ignorance and inexperience of Weiſhaupt.

"The opinions of the Baron on religion, morality, &c. were already known; to great energy and activity were joined the greateſt eloquence and force of expreſſion, and the art of perſuaſion. He went to Bavaria in 1781, and after having well digeſted the plan for the conjunction of the Order of the Illuminati with that of the Freemaſons, in which he exerted himſelf with the moſt indefatigable labour, he ſaw much more forcibly than others the great importance of an union with a ſociety ſo univerſally acknowledged, eſtabliſhed, and privileged; and compoſed of perſons of the higheſt rank as was that of Freemaſons.

"While Knigge was abſorbed and occupied in the promulgation of this new Order, a moſt violent perſecution was ſet on foot againſt him in Bavaria, 1784, when on the diſcovery of ſuch abominable principles ſeveral of the members, ſuch as Zwach, the Count Conſtant, Savioli, &c. were diſmiſſed from the employ and others were obliged to ſeek their ſafety in flight. Weiſhaupt himſelf retired to Ingolſtadt, and after running over a good deal of country, fixt himſelf at Gotha here, where in the ſixteenth century there had already appeared a Grumbach, who laboured to overſet the Conſtitution of the German empire, Weiſhaupt found an aſylum; and it was here that with the reſpectable title of Aulick Councellor, and a handſome penſion, he enjoyed the favour and protection of the Prince.

"In 1783, Bode and another newly initiated member undertook an apoſtolic journey to Paris, where the ſociety or lodge of the *Contract Social*, founded by the miſcreant de Leutre, and by the Grand Maſter of all the lodges in France, the Duke of Orleans, had preached the goſpel of the Illuminati, whoſe object was the deſtruction of the Chriſtian Religion, and of all the exiſting orders of ſociety; and it is not to be doubted but that this doctrine was extremely reliſhed by, and made great impreſſion on, all the members of the above mentioned lodge, enthuſiaſts for Liberty, ſuch as La Fayette, Epremeſnil, Condorcet, Mirabeau, Faucher, &c. for they immediately formed in the ſame lodge a *Political Committee*, which in the ſequel engendered others, as well in the ſeveral lodges in Paris as in the country towns.

"The ſeed of this doctrine could not fail to take root, and flouriſh to the extent we have ſeen in 1789, among a people who were taught to believe themſelves oppreſſed, and who were of themſelves ſufficiently corrupted to lean eaſily to the principles of irreligion, and the falſe politics of theſe philoſophers; the effect of theſe principles, ſo homogeneous with thoſe of the Illuminati, was the total deſtruction of all religion and order in France; in a word, the overthrow of the Throne and of the Altar, which immediately followed.

"By means of this aſſociation and intimate fraternity it was natural to expect that the Jacobins in France would find numerous adherents among their brethren in Germany, and unfortunately they had too much grou

for such expectation. Bohmen, Forster, Wadekind, Dorsch, Blan, Metternich, Hoffman, Stam, and a number of others, clubists at Mentz, and members of the National Convention which had been erected there, were all of the lodge of the Illuminati, as were also the chiefs of the clubs at Spires, Worms, &c.

"It was on the support and co operation of these brothers in Germany, that those in France chiefly depended; for, as Methrie justly observed, 'Germany contains in her bosom a sect known only till now under the appellation of the Illuminati; there are among its members and adherents persons of the first distinction, even Princes.' The French have not failed in return to support their German brethren, in order the more effectually to erect the temple of irreligion and anarchy on the ruins of the throne and altar. To this end, as Dumourier asserts, they have employed thirty millions of livres, distributed among these foreign clubs; which, employed in their secret committees, was sufficient to make creatures of such as they could not gain by fanaticism alone. It was sufficient to feed the many hungry authors they employed, and to indemnify the booksellers for their loss by the suppression of these seditious productions, and the prosecutions commenced against them.

"After all this, it is impossible to deny that the vigilance and attention of Governments or Magistrates to the motions of those clandestine associations, is justly attracted and most indispensably necessary. The indolence and indifference which have been so long shewn, was termed by the illuminati, moderation, clemency, and toleration, worthy of great and enlightened Princes, in order to amuse those who were weak enough to dread the reproach of intolerance and tyranny. Too many, alas! have been allured by this sophism.

"At present, God be praised, Princes begin to be aware of the danger that threatens them, and to take measures to guard against it; these have, however, hitherto been but feeble. It was proposed, not long ago, in the diet of Ratisbon, to abolish all those clandestine societies; but, by a plurality of votes, it was confined to the suppression of the order of students; a new victory for that of the illuminati, which by this means finds itself tacitly permitted and tolerated. Who does not see in all this a deep and powerful influence?

Nothing but immediate and vigorous measures can ward of the dangers; slow and insufficient measures demonstrate weakness, and encourage the enemy; and, till these traitors to religion and social order, as established for so many ages in Europe, are traced into their strong holds, and effectually rooted out, we must be in constant apprehension for our religion, our liberty, our property, and our lives, and held in the greatest contempt and detestation by our remotest posterity.

N. B.—The principles of this society, collected from the conversation of many of their great leaders, were in substance, that the present order of society was founded in and supported by errour and imposition; namely, the Christian Religion, a system whose resources were now exhausted—that mankind were become too enlitened to be longer the dupes of it. The foundation was decayed, and the pillars and superstructure must of course crumble into dust, a revolution must take place, mankind must return to their primitive state of nature, a state of barbarity, and then rise again from infancy to a state of adolescence, maturity, and old age, to which last stake we are now arrived. That those would be the happiest who were the first to be convinced, and take their precautions against the general wreck.

—STOCKS.—

This day (Sept. 7.) at twelve o'clock, 3 *per cent. con.* 50¼ ⅜

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—SEPTEMBER 10.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 3.

The House in Committee on the attainder bill, the Earl of Athlone in the chair.

Evidence was heard at the bar to prove the treason of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr CURRAN began to speak against the principle and policy of bills of attainder in general.

Lord CHANCELLOR declared that he would take the sense of the House on this subject. To suffer Counsel at the bar to discuss the principle of any measure of State policy, was, in his mind, to surrender the deliberative faculties of that House into their hands. Counsel were permitted at the bar to shew that their clients would be oppressed or injured by the operations of the bill, but it was not their province to controvert the general principle upon which it was founded.

The Counsel then replied, that there were but two points upon which they could argue—first, the guilt of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which they could have no evidence to disprove; and secondly, the hardship of punishing his family, which must involve in it the discussion of the general principle.

Lord CHANCELLOR then moved the Committee to adjourn; which was done.

His Lordship then moved, "that the Counsel be acquainted that they may argue the particular case of their client, but are not to be allowed to controvert the general principle of the bill."

This motion passed *nem. con.*

The Committee being resumed, the Counsel were acquainted with this resolution.

They then declared, that as they could not controvert by evidence the guilt of Lord Edward, and could not argue the particular case of his family, without involving the general principle, they would not proceed.

The bill was then read and agreed to.

On reading the preamble,

Lord YELVERTON moved an amendment—after the name of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to add, "killed in resisting the officers of justice;" and after the names of Grogan and Harvey, "executed during the rebellion by martial law."

Lord DILLON said there were a great number of precedents of bills of attainder, not one of which specified the particular circumstances of the persons attainted, but merely in general terms, that such persons had died, or been slain in rebellion, or had been executed by martial law, or otherwise. And he professed he had very little inclination to pay any particular respect to the memory of a traitor by whose crimes so many widows and orphans had been made, and so many unfortunate persons reduced to the lowest misery.

Lord YELVERTON said, that no Peer in that House felt more strongly than himself the atrocity of the late rebellion, the object of which had been to separate two countries whom GOD and Nature had joined together, and whose mutual security and mutual happiness depended on each other;—a rebellion whose cruelties had dishonoured the national character, and fixed a stain upon the name of Irishman. The Noble Viscount had produced precedents which served to support the amendment—for all that he desired was that the fact should be mentioned whether the persons attainted had been executed by martial law, or died during the rebellion. It had been mentioned to him, that there was some doubt as to whether Lord Edward did not die a natural death. If this were the fact, he wished it might be so stated. As to the case of Grogan and Harvey, no doubt could be entertained that they had been executed by martial law.

The Earl of ENNISKILLEN said, if it was desired to insert the truth respecting those persons in the bill, the whole truth ought to be told, and he would suggest that the words "*having died rebels*" should be added, let them have been killed how they might.

Lord YELVERTON declared, that he did by no means intend to assert the innocence of the objects of this bill, or to extenuate the atrocity of the late rebellion—but let that rebellion have been ever so atrocious, and those persons ever so guilty, he thought the bill unjust in its principles and provisions. He had no objection to insert the word "*rebels*," but he conceived that the charge was included in the more comprehensive crime of high treason.

The LORD CHANCELLOR mentioned, that Lord Edward had been arrested on the 19th of May, and died on the 4th of June following—during the whole of that time he was so ill as to render it impossible, without instant danger to his life, to remove him from Newgate, although it was the earnest wish of Government to have him removed to Kilmainham, for the sake of better accommodation and greater security. The Surgeon General, and Lord Edward's own surgeon, (Lindsay) concurred in their examination before the Privy Council in declaring the danger of removal—for some days he seemed to recover, until having taken a sudden turn, he died very unexpectedly of water on his chest in the morning of the 4th of June. He well remembered it, for a short time before the death took place, he, (the Chancellor) was witness to one of the most melancholy and painful scenes he had ever experienced. If it was thought necessary therefore to recite the fact, it would be right to do so as nearly as possible; and he would suggest an amendment, stating, "that Lord Edward Fitzgerald had died before he could be brought to trial and attainted for his treasons."—This amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was also made, stating "Grogan and Harvey to have been executed by martial law."—The bill was then agreed to.—Ordered to be reported to-morrow.—Adjourned.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.

The position of the French at Castlebar, appears to be one of the strongest in Ireland, and there is little reason to doubt that it was fixed upon as their head quarters before they left France. Their landing at Killala was not accidental. Castlebar is covered on the right and left, and in the rear, with lakes, rivers, and mountains; and appears to be only assailable on the road from Tuam. It is situate in a neck of land, and behind is an extensive country, chiefly occupied in grazing; the French will therefore be in no want of cattle. It was by those lakes and mountains, and the guidance of the country people, that the French were able to surprise and defeat Gen. LAKE. They will play off every stratagem against Lord CORNWALLIS, and their situation is but too welladapted for that purpose.

THIS DAY'S IRISH MAIL.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

DUBLIN CASTLE, Sept. 5.

"By advices received from head-quarters, it appears that on the approach of the Lord Lieutenant's army, the enemy retreated yesterday morning from Castlebar towards Foxford. His Excellency was taking every measure to pursue them."

[END OF OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.]

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.

OLIVER BOND died this morning in Newgate.

We are sorry to find the disturbances in some of the neighbouring counties are not yet quieted.

As we ventured to predict in our last, no intelligence of any importance has been yet received from the LORD LIEUTENANT'S army. On Tuesday morning his Excellency had advanced close to Castlebar, while his operations were seconded by movements of the army under General TAYLOR, in the county of Roscommon, and that under General KNOX, who arrived on Sunday evening in Galway Bay with a large detachment of English troops which had embarked at Portsmouth for the West Indies, but had with an happy promptitude been countermanded and ordered to the west of Ireland. These different movements, all tending to surround the French in Castlebar, have obliged the latter to contract their posts, and retire towards Foxford, and we have every reason to expect the best accounts in the course of this day of an attack which was intended to be made upon the enemy yesterday morning.

CORK, Sept. 1.

An old Indiaman, one of the squadron that landed the French at Killala, was brought in here yesterday morning—and it is reported that a French frigate was seen off Cape Clear, with the British flag flying over the French one.

BELFAST, September 7.

Strong patroles of cavalry have been sent out on the different roads leading from this town these few nights past.

Tuesday night about 150 persons were taken up, and confined in the Donegall Arms during the night, being found in the street after nine o'clock.

LIMERICK, August 29.

The following is the sentence of the Court Martial on HORATIO T. ORPEN, and SAM. ORPEN, Esqurs. which has been approved by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:

"The evidence being closed, and the Court cleared, the members of the Court Martial took into their most serious consideration such evidence as had been laid before them, and do find that the prisoners HORATIO T. ORPEN and SAM. ORPEN, Esqrs. are not guilty of the crimes laid to their charge, and totally discrediting the evidence on the part of the prosecution, which appears a combination of felons to escape the punishment due to their crimes, and from the various circumstances attending their depositions, do acquit them. The Court at the same time find, that in bringing forward the prosecution, the prosecutor has been impelled alone by a sense of duty as an officer and a magistrate.

We have still to lament the non-arrival of the mails from Hamburgh—the late dreadful gales of wind, we fear, may have been fatal to one or other of the packets.

The papers received this morning from London do not contain a single paragraph worth retailing. Although French papers have been received down to the 3d inst. yet their contents are totally without interest.

On the continent there is a good deal of political speculation, which, in general, seems to prognosticate a new coalition, and a renewal of hostilities. This, however, is opposed by the conduct of the King of Prussia, who, it is said, is averse to that measure: indeed, he has turned his attention to an object which it were happy for mankind had the different states of Europe been more occupied about these several years past.

Instead of going to war, he encourages manufactures, and has offered 300,000 crowns to any Englishman who will establish in his dominions a manufacture of twist. This offer has excited no small bustle among the English in Prussia, who are endeavouring all they can to import workmen known in the mysteries of Manchester manufactures.

Regiments are daily sending over from England and Scotland for Ireland, which will tend to keep the turbulent in awe, who might otherwise be inclined to excite commotion to favour the designs of the enemy.

Wednesday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, stating, that the French fleet in the harbour of Brest were ready to put to sea.

A letter from Brest, in the French papers, dated the 24th ult. says, "that besides the obstacles presented by the appearance of the English squadron, the division of Bettheaume was compelled to return into port in consequence of the frigate La Fraternite having been run athwart of by another frigate, which formed a part of this expedition. The former has received so much damage that she must be replaced. It is to be remembered, that she was the vessel that saved Hoche and Morard de Galles, in the first expedition to Ireland."

Madame de Stael, the daughter of M. Neckar, has herself contradicted, in a public letter, the report of her father's arrival at Paris, and declared, that he has not left his country residence at Copel, in Switzerland.

Of Buonaparte there are various accounts, which agree only in the event of his having landed at Alexandria.

The lady of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald has arrived at Cambray.

Tippoo Saib's cannon foundry is a very curious instance of the perfection to which the natives of India have arrived in the casting of iron and brass guns. Tippoo is certainly indebted to the French for the knowledge of this art, which is perfected with such accuracy as to challenge the workmanship of all Europe. The Marquis Cornwallis brought from Seringapatam, in the Swallow packet, two very beautiful brass cannon, of Tippoo's casting, the muzzles and arms which represent the heads of tigers, very characteristically executed.

Married, on Monday the 3d curt. at Canal Bank, Ayrshire, JAMES TURNBULL, Esq. advocate, to Miss ERSKINE MUNRO, daughter of Alexander Munro, Esq. Glasgow.

The writer of the Monthly Agricultural Report, which appears regularly in a London paper speaking of the present harvest, states as follows—"The wheats in "many counties are likely to produce good samples; "we find, however, but few, where they promise to rise "abundantly. To the eastward they are the best. In "the chief parts of Kent and Sussex they were thin on "the ground, and are likely to be defective in quality as well as quantity. Prices are on the advance." Now ought not such a fellow as this to be horse-whipped at every market cross in the kingdom!

The 2d battalion of Breadalbane fencibles in barracks at Ayr, have volunteered their services in Ireland, and Saturday almost all those fit for duty did march.

About two o'clock last Saturday morning, a woman confined in the Mayor's prison at Maidstone, at the top of the Court-hall, found means to gain the roof, from whence she took the desperate resolution to leap upon a house below, and from thence into the street, which she effected; when, strange as it may appear, she was taken, and conveyed to her old apartments, without any bones broke.

CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

STIRLING, SEP. 7. 1798.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Tuesday the 4th current, by the Right Honourable Lord METHVEN, and proceeded to the trial of JOASS ROBERTSON and GEORGE MURRAY, both residenters in Stirling, accused of robbing JOHN FERGUSON, a private in the fifth regiment of the Scots militia, on the walk leading by the back of the castle of Stirling, upon the night of the 12th of July last, of a silver watch, and of the clothes upon him, except his shoes, his shirt, and his hat, and the money which he had upon him, amounting to a shilling and upwards; having at the same time knocked him down and wounded him, to the effusion of his blood. The Court sat from 10 in the morning to 6 in the evening, when the jury were inclosed, and, next morning, at 9 o'clock, returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the charge of robbery libelled, proved against Joass Robertson, and finding it also proved, that the other pannel, George Murray, was actor, or art and part, guilty of the said robberry. Whereupon, the pannels were both condemned to be hanged at Stirling upon Friday the 12th of October next.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of MICHAEL VALENS, prisoner in the tolbooth of Stirling, accused of killing ALEXANDER MILLHEUCH, journeyman blacksmith in the village of Balfron by stabbing him on the left side between the haunch and ribs, with a knife, upon the night of the 19th of June last. About 6 in the evening the jury were inclosed and at 9 o'clock next morning returned a verdict, all in one voice, finding that the pannel had been guilty of culpable homicide, in consequence of which the pannel was sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolboth of Stirling for nine months, and to find caution to keep the peace for two years under the penalty of five hundred merks Scots.

DAVID ROBERTSON, late tailor in Morpeth, was then brought before the Court. He was accused of stealing from the bleachfield of JOHN M'VICCAR, bleacher at Keirfield, two webs of broad linen cloth, upon the night of the 14th of May last, and having presented a petition submitting to banishment, he was banished from Scotland for life.

Thereafter the Court proceeded to the trial of ROBERT JAFFRAY, weaver in Cambusbarron, in the parish of St Ninians, a young man, accused of sedition by giving a seditious toast, and uttering seditious speeches amongst a company of his acquaintances, upon the night of Friday the 27th of April last. The Jury were inclosed towards four o'clock in the afternoon, and returned their verdict, finding it proven, that the pannel Robert Jaffray proposed, and repeated the toast libelled, with the meaning and intention libelled. In consequence whereof, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to find caution to keep the peace for one year, under the penalty of a hundred merks Scots.

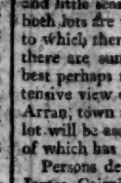
There being no further business to come before the Court at this place, they proceeded for Glasgow.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

September 8. Catherine and Isonel, Nairn, for Perth, goods—Leith Packet, from Dundee, do.—Peggy, Cormack, from Wick, do.—Margaret, Robertson, from Peterhead, ballast, coals.

CLEARED OUT.

William Isabella, Calloway, for goods—Russell, Sutherland, for Montrose, do.—Elisabeth, Selby, for do. do.—Berwickshire Packet, Cummings, for London, do.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
GLASGOW PACKET,
JAMES TAYLOR Master,
Will take in Goods till Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when she will sail.
Union Shipping Co.'s Office, Leith, Sept. 10. 1798.

To the CREDITORS *of*
JOHN JACKSON of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

IN terms of the act of the 23d of the present King, cap. 18. the trustees on Mr Jackson's sequestrated estate, request the attendance of the whole creditors, by themselves or duely properly authorised, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the propriety of bringing to immediate sale the heritable and personal property remaining under the sequestration, and if a sale shall be determined upon, to fix the upset price, day of sale, and any other particulars that may occur.

LANDS, AND A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION,
IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of James Manson, innkeeper at Tarbolton, upon Thursday the 27th day of September curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, in the Lots aftermentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BURNHOUSEHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by John Burns.—The lands hold of the Prince, consist of 150 acres or thereby, are all arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the dykes and hedges all thriving, and in the best condition;—the present rent thereof is only 90l. Sterling, but at the expiry of the current tack, which endures only six years from Martinmas next, will yield more than double rent.—These lands are rated in the cess-books of the county at 188l. 9s. 8d. Scots.

LOT II.—The LANDS of HIGH and LAIGH RAITHS, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed in three different farms by John Dick, Robert Cairnie, and William M'Jannet. These lands also hold of the Prince, consist, as the others, of 150 acres or thereby, are all likewise arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the whole dykes and hedges surrounding and subdividing each farm, thriving, and in the best condition. The rents of the farms in this lot are no more at present than 87l. 10s. Sterling, the tacks expiring at Martinmas 1806, 1807, and 1808, when the rent will more than double. The lands in this lot are rated and stand in the cess-books of the county at 118l. 14s. 6d. Scots.—There are good farm houses on each of those farms, which were all built since the commencement of the present tacks.

There is an excellent free stone quarry in Little Ladykirk, of the same quality with an adjoining one wrought by Mr Gairdner. It is believed there are also both coal and lime stone in the lands, although the same have not yet been wrought, and little search made for them. The farthest extremities of both lots are within four measured miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an excellent toll road, and on each of them there are sundry situations for building mansion-houses, the best perhaps to be found in Ayrshire, commanding a most extensive view of the Frith of Clyde, Craig of Ialay, Island of Arran, town and harbour of Ayr, &c.—The purchaser of each lot will be assigned to a charter lately expede, the precept of of which has never been exhausted.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information as to the title-deeds and articles of roup, to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh, or Mr John Boswell, writer in Ayr, to either of whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LOT III.—The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of LAIGHLAND and LOCKER MOSS, which pay an yearly feuduty of 60l. Sterling. The casualties of superiority are not taxed—a full year's rent of the lands is therefore due at the entry of a singular successor, and a double of the feu-duty at the entry of an heir to the feu, which consists of about 1100 acres of highly improved land.

The lands of Laighland hold of the Crown, are retoured to a five pound land prior to the year 1681, and the superior now stands for the same in the roll of Freeholders of the county.

SPILSBURY'S DROPS.

THE Excellence of that invaluable Medicine, *SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS* is displayed in the following Wonderful Cures:—

The remarkable case of Mary Esdale, who went on crutches and was discharged from St Bartholomew's Hospital as incurable, was restored to her health by these Drops, and walked without the assistance even of a stick. During the cure, thirty splinters of bone worked out—Witness Mr Croft, tailor, No. 65, Fleet Street, London.

Jonathan Roberts, of Wellington, Somersetshire, cured of a scorbutic humour on his body by these Drops. The Rev. Mr Joshua Toulmin, and Mr John Poole, printer, both residents in Taunton, and Mr Abraham Shoreland of Wellington, have attested the case.

A gentleman resident in Barnstaple, Devonshire, who, for two years, had laboured under a violent rheumatic fever, was cured, by taking eight five shilling bottles of these Drops—Witness Mr Murch bookseller in Barnstaple.

John Mitchell, at Mr Glover's Corn Mills, Mitcham Surrey, cured of a leprosy.

Mr William Barker, of Wooton, in Norfolk, near Bungay cured of a bad scurvy—Witness Ja. Sexton in Bungay, Suffolk.

A private gentleman at York, afflicted with the scurvy, gout rheumatism, &c. cured by the Drops—Witness W. Tefleyman, bookseller in York.

The remarkable case of the son of Jonathan and Mary Winn of Pawlet, near Bridgewater, Somerset, aged 14 years, afflicted with the scurvy from head to foot, cured by these Drops—Witness Richard Ody.

The extraordinary efficacy of the Drops displayed in the remarkable case of Thomas Oliver, of Maine-Southwick, near Dumfries—Attested by Philip Morrison, minister, Balmaghie; William Dunbar, elder, of Dunscore; Mr William Inglis, surgeon and druggist, Dumfries.

The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } South Bridge, Edinburgh, Mr KEITH, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.

Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun.	Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glasgow	Messrs. Morison & Son, Perth
A. Barry, Paisley	Mr Thomson, Aberdeen
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Dickson, druggist, and
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson, Inverness—Tho. Cave, Banff	Mr. Inglis, Dumfries Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
John Allan, Dundee	Mr Jolie, Carlisle
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr P. Craigie, Montrose
Mr Anderson, Stirling	Mr Dempster, Cupar Fife
	Mr Millar, druggist, Perth
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick

STOCKHOLM, August 9.

The following is a letter of the Captain of the Troya frigate to the King of Sweden:—"On the 27th of June, on my voyage from Marſtrand, on board the Troya frigate, your Majeſty's veſſel, in company with the convoy under my care, I was met off the North Foreland by an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, four frigates, a brigantine, and another cutter, commanded by Commodore Lawford, who, after having ſpoke with me, and being informed that the Swediſh merchant veſſels that followed me, were under my eſcort, and deſtined for Portugal and the Mediterranean, immediately diſpatched a cutter for the coaſt of England. The wind continuing contrary, I beat about until the 17th of July following, almoſt continually in ſight of the ſquadron, when in the evening I perceived that this ſame ſquadron, which had been inviſible for ſome hours, returned to me in full ſail, and as ſoon as it came within hearing, demanded permiſſion to ſend a boat on board me, to which I acceded. The officer ſhewed me an order of the firſt Lord of the Engliſh Admiralty addreſſed to the Commodore, requiring him to carry into an Engliſh port ſaid veſſels under the protection of your Majeſty's frigate, as being laden with iron, timber, and other commercial articles, contrary, as he believed, to the conditions of the treaty. In conſequence he invited me to enter with my convoy into an Engliſh port, and avoid the neceſſary reſult of a refuſal. To this I anſwered, "that as the convoy did not, to my knowledge, carry any article contrary to the treaty, it was not poſſible for me to conſent to the capture of the merchantmen; and that if violence ſhould be reſorted to, I ſhould oppoſe force to force." I alſo told the officer, to adviſe his Commander to weigh well my anſwer, and that I was determined to defend my convoy to the laſt extremity. As it was then night-fall, I was not able to watch the motions of the Engliſh; but at day-light, I found that they had taken advantage of the darkneſs to capture the veſſels, which, notwithſtanding my ſignals, had dropped too far aſtern for me to defend them. I then fixed all my attention upon the Engliſh ſquadron, reſolving to ſink to the bottom, if poſſible, ſome of their boats that were boarding the merchantmen; and I perceived an armed boat endeavouring to gain one of the moſt diſtant veſſels belonging to the convoy, but I could not get near it, and prepared to ſuſtain a combat with the Engliſh ſquadron that now ſurrounded me within piſtol ſhot. As they did not ſeem inclined to commence an attack, I ſent an officer to the Commodore, to announce to him this very important capture, and reproaching him with having, though the Commander of a ſhip of the line, taken advantage of the darkneſs, to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral unarmed veſſels, when I could neither ſee nor prevent his deſigns. "Do you propoſe a rupture?" ſaid I to him. "Give me a deciſive anſwer." He replied, that he did not fear a rupture, or any miſunderſtanding between the two Courts, and that he had only obeyed his orders. My ſupply of water was ſo diminiſhed I dared not quit the Channel. I reſolved then, amidſt all the difficulties that ſurrounded me, to ſeek, with my convoy, the neareſt port. I then apprized the Engliſh Commander of my intention, deſiring him at the ſame time to withdraw the men whom he had put on board the veſſels; and that they ſhould repair immediately to whatever port he might be able to carry them. He pledged his *word of honour*, and ſoon as I ſaw his promiſe performed, I ſent back the Engliſh officer, whom I had till then detained on board your Majeſty's frigate, and ſet ſail for Margate, the only port for which the wind was favourable. I ſent from thence an officer to your Majeſty's Miniſter at London, and wait his anſwer. The frigate is in a good ſtate, and the crew all well."

THE DUKE OF WIRTEMBURGH.

The Duke of Wirtemburgh, if we are to credit the laſt French papers, ſtands in a ſituation of ſome difficulty. That Prince, according to the ſtatement of the Pariſian Journaliſts, is under the influence of Ruſſia, and is decided thereby to re-eſtabliſh ſome abuſes which he himſelf had formerly done away. The Eſtates are diſcontented, the people eſpouſe their cauſe, and there is a diviſion, it is even ſaid, in the Duke's immediate Council, four members being in the intereſts of his Highneſs, and three on the ſide of the Eſtates, who deſire, as they ſay, that the Conſtitution may be obſerved.

The diſcontents have ſpread to ſome of the ſmaller States in the vicinity of the Duke's dominions. The ſubjects of the Prince of Oettingen Wallerſtein are for making it a common cauſe with the people of Wirtemburgh. It appears, adds the French writer, as if Ruſſia was diſpoſed to excite an inſurrection in Suabia. The renewal of hoſtilities, ſhould ſuch an event take place, will probably be the ſignal of revolt.—*Le Surveillant.*

LONDON PRICES, Sep. 3.

HOPS.

BAGS			POCKETS.		
Kent	6l 0s to 7l 14s		Kent	6l 0s to 7l 25s	
Suſſex	6l 0s to 7l 0s		Suſſex	6 0s to 7l 7s	
Eſſex	6l 0s to 7l 0s		Farnham	6l 0s to 10l 0s	

ESTATE IN CLACKMANANSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SHAW PARK, SAUCHIE, and SHEARDALE, lying in the pariſhes of Clackmanan, Tillicoultry, and Dollar.

The houſe of Shaw Park is elegant and well built, fit for the immediate reception of a large family, with ſuitable offices of all ſorts, kitchen garden, walled and planted with all ſorts of fruit trees. The pleaſure ground, which has been laid out at great expence, lies in the centre of an extenſive domain, richly diverſified with wood and water, hill and dale, and ſubdivided for the purpoſe of paſture and hay.

The eſtate conſiſts of nearly 1800 Scots acres, of which about 300 acres are covered with valuable and extenſive woods, of all ages and ſorts, among which is a quantity of full grown timber, fit for cutting. The eſtate is almoſt wholly incloſed and ſubdivided with excellent hedges and hedge rows. The preſent yearly rent is 1693l. 13s. 5½d. but as a conſiderable part of this rent is drawn from incloſures, let from year to year for paſture, and as many of the leaſes are near expiring, a great riſe may be depended on.

There is upon the eſtate an almoſt inexhauſtible field of coal, within two miles of the port of Alloa, long celebrated, and an eſtabliſhed favourite in all the markets, and now at work to great advantage. An extenſive iron-work has likewiſe lately been eſtabliſhed on the premiſſes.

The eſtate affords five Freehold Qualifications in the county, and is, upon the whole, one of the moſt complete and deſirable purchaſes that has been offered to the public.

For further particulars, pleaſe to apply to John Spottiſwood, Eſq. Sackville Street, London, or Thomas Smith, writer, Argyll Square, Edinburgh.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands.

COUNTY AND TOWN OF ELGIN.

To be ſold by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinr. on the 20th of Nov. next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, in One Lot, as formerly advertiſed, or in the following Lots, as intending purchaſers may incline—

THE ESTATES of LEUCHARS, DUNKINTY, ST ANDREWS, CALCOATS, and HARVIESHAUGH, ſituated in the pariſhes of Elgin, Urquhart, and St Andrew's.

I. The MANSION, Offices, and MAINS of LEUCHARS, with Lands round the ſame, containing 402 A. 1 R. 21 P.

The rents paid by tenants amount to	L. 374	13 1
The proprietor occupies lands, valued at 15l. per acre	39	9 4
Nurſery ground and ſmall garden	5	0 0
And there are 37 A. 3 R. 36 P. of plantations and belts, valued at	18	19 9
	L. 438	2 2

The Manſion Houſe is ſubſtantial and commodious, the Offices ample and lately built, the ſoil of the lands rich and fertile.

The purchaſer of this lot will have a freehold qualification, as the next lot is to hold of him.

II. Thoſe PARTS of the Lands of Leuchars called Backleys, Milntown, Rome and Wiſeman's Croft, containing 298 A. 2 R. 22 P. ſet in leaſe to tenants for 228l. 13s. 8d. Sterling; and 16 A. or thereby of clumps and plantations, valued at 8l. Sterling.

Theſe lands are as rich and fertile, and have the ſame advantages as thoſe in the laſt lot.

III. The EARL's CARSE, with an eſſeiring proportion of the adjacent commonty—Rent 14l. 5s. Sterling.

This compact ſpot lies at an equal diſtance betwixt Loſſiemouth and Elgin, is ſurrounded with a hedge almoſt fencible, and might be made a pleaſant reſidence.

Theſe lots have an excluſive right in the extenſive moſſes of Meſt, which may be improved to advantage. If they are divided, each lot will have a large and valuable ſhare.

The public burdens affecting them amount only to 3l. 3s.10d 8-12ths Sterling.

IV. The MAINS of DUNKINTY, ORLEYHILL, and others, form a rich field, and have a beautiful ſituation for building.—Rent 112l. 16s. 8d. beſides 2l. 15s. as the value put on a ſmall plantation.

V. St ANDREWS, KIRKTOWN, and KIRKHILL.—Contents, 103 A. 1 R. 7 P. Rent 48l. 1s. 11d.; and 74 A. or thereby, of the plantation of Barſlathills, valued at 37l. Sterling.

One of the fineſt ſituations for a gentleman's reſidence to be found in this or any other county.

The expiry of a leaſe in 1805, will more than double the preſent rent.

VI. GILMORESIDE—Rent 18l.; and 10 A. or thereby of the adjoining plantation, valued at 5l.

Gilmoreſide might be either made a moſt pleaſant villa, or laid out as a garden or nurſery. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a riſing ground, along the banks of the Loſſie.

Juſt now the lands would ſet for 30l. Sterling at leaſt, and in caſe of a ſale taking place, the tenant has bargained to renounce his leaſe.

VII. The HAUGH of FATTACKS nearest Elgin—Contents, 7 A. 3 R. 29 P.. Rent 7l.; and a plantation of 9 A. 2 R. 17 P. valued at 4l. 16s.

This lot is conveniently ſituated for any perſon reſiding in Elgin, as it lies within ten minutes walk of the town, and has an eaſy communication by Newmiln.

VIII. FATTACKS, ſituated on the banks of the Loſſie, and on the eaſt ſide of the road leading to Elgin, contents 17 A. 3 R. 35 P. rent 16l. and two Clumps, with a part of the large Plantation adjoining, meaſuring together 17 A. or thereby, valued at 8l. 10s.

Fattacks has a ſouth-weſt expoſure, commands a moſt extenſive and agreeable proſpect of the town, and the magnificent ruins of the Cathedral, and the circumjacent country.

IX. BARFLATHILLS, the two INCLOSURES of CALCOATS eaſtward, and WALKER's CROFT, contents 68 A. 2 R. 12 P. rent 52 l. and 7 A. 3 R. 19 P. of interjected Plantations, valued at 3l. 18s. 2d.

The houſes are in good condition, and the lands improveable.

X. WESTER CALCOATS, north from the laſt lot, and weſt from the main drain, contents 56 A. 1 R. 37 P. rent 35 l. 10s; and belts and plantations, and Ground improving, ſuppoſed to contain 16 A. or thereby, valued at 8l.

Theſe lands may be much improved at a moderate expence.

XI. The MAINS of CALCOATS, the INCLOSURES eaſtward from the main drain, and the SHORT SANDS, rent 159l. 17s. 9d. with a Plantation valued at 2l. 10s.

Theſe lands are of a fine ſoil, and contain a beautiful ſpot for building. A ſmall houſe and good offices were lately erected near ſome fine aſps, elms, and planes.

XII. That PART of CALCOATS ſet to Mr Sellar, contents 18 A. 2 R. 25 P. rent 19l. 5s. 10d. This is a beautiful, dry, level field.

The public burdens affecting the laſt nine lots were mentioned in former advertiſements, and will be paid proportionally.

The purchaſers of theſe lots will have an equal right in the moſs at the road leading to the manſion-houſe of Innes.

XIII. The SUPERIORITY of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th lots, with a Feu-duty of 20s. Sterling out of each in full of all caſualties. This Superiority will afford conſiderably more than one Freehold Qualification.

XIV. HARVIESHAUGH, HOUSE, Offices, and Gardens in the College, and Seats in the Churches of Elgin. Tenants pay - - L. 72 14 0

And the houſe and offices are valued at 15 0 0

Together L. 87 14 0

Harvieshaugh ſtretches from the north ſide of the town of Elgin along the banks of the Loſſie, and may be either laid out in gardens and nurſeries, or feued for building.

The houſe may be made fit to accommodate a large family at a moderate expence.

The only public burden is 3l. 6s. 8d. of ſtipend paid to the miniſter of Elgin. The teinds are exhauſted, and no ceſs is payable.

In fixing the rent of each lot, the cuſtoms and carriages are valued at 1s. and the victual at 15s. The plantations, clumps, and belts, are valued at 10s. the acre, yearly. The meaſure is taken from a plan to be ſhewn.

At ſame time will be SOLD,

A FEU at Loſſiemouth, with the Lime Shade, Coal Cellar, and ſmall Loft erected thereon.

For further particulars apply to James Chalmer, Eſq. Weſtminſter, London; Mr Thomas Burnett, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr Thomas Sellar, writer in Elgin; or to the proprietor, John Innes, writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Jack, at Lenchars, will ſhew the lands, and the boundaries of the propoſed lots.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK,

AFFORDING A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th of November next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS OF FOULDEN, WEST MAINS, and WHITECORNLEES, lying in the pariſh of Foulden, which hold of the Crown, and ſtand rated in the ceſs books at 579l. 3s 4d. Scots of valuation.

They conſiſt of 716 acres at preſent under leaſe as one farm, and ſtretch from Whiteridge road leading to Berwick by a gentle declivity to the river Whittadder, which bounds them on the ſouth for upwards of a mile, on which river there is a good angling for trout and ſalmon, and there are falls on this ſtretch of the river on which mills for carrying on various branches of manufactory may be erected. Great part of the lands are of a ſtrong ſoil, fit for being converted into rich paſture, or to carry heavy crops of wheat, &c. and the remainder is well ſuited to the turnip huſbandry.

This property is diſtant ſix miles from Berwick and eight miles from Dunſe, and the public roads leading between all theſe towns, and to all parts of the adjacent country, paſs through the lands in convenient directions for giving eaſy acceſs on all ſides.

The current leaſe expires at Whitſunday 1800, when a great riſe of rent is to be expected.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Wauchope, W. S. Edinburgh, or to Mr Low at Woodend near Dunſe, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subſcriptions in the District of AIRD and STRATHOLASS.

Pariſh of KIRKHILL.

Mr Fraſer of Relick	L. 20	0 0
Mrs Fraſer of ditto	10	10 0
The Children, being all their pocket money { Edward, Alexander, Mary,	0	9 6
	0	17 0
	0	12 0
Donald Fraſer, houſe ſervant	0	3 0
Mrs Roſe, houſekeeper	0	3 0
Anne Munro, cook	0	2 0
Anne Roſe, nurſery maid	0	2 0
Peggy Munro, ditto	0	2 0
Peggy Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
Alexander Noble, gardener, Relick	0	5 0
James Ferguſon, grieve, ditto	0	5 0
John Angus ſmith, ditto	0	5 0
Thomas Fraſer, wright, ditto	0	5 0
John Bain, Caplich	0	5 0
James Cumming, Knockbain	0	5 0
Donald Fraſer, miller	0	5 0
The Poultry Woman	0	1 0
Hugh Taylor, Ribeg	0	2 0
Major Fraſer of Newton	20	0 0
Mrs Fraſer of Fingash	3	0 0
Donald Fraſer at Fortbank	1	1 0
Hugh Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
Donald Mitchell, ditto	0	2 0
Alexander Falconer, Drumrioch	2	2 0
Donald M'Gruir, ditto	0	2 0
Donald Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
George Taylor, Drumchardny	1	1 0
Alexander Callum, ditto	0	10 6
John M'Kenzie, ditto	0	2 6
John M'Kenzie, jun. ditto	0	2 6
Donald M'Lauchlan, Drumachardny	0	2 6
Hugh M'Lauchlan, ditto	0	1 0
William M'Irig, ditto	0	2 6
Roderick M'Rae, ditto	0	2 6
Finlay Gow, ditto	0	2 6
William Gow, ditto	0	2 6
Roderick M'Kay, ditto	0	2 6
John M'Kay, ditto	0	2 6
Thomas M'Evan, ditto	0	7 6
Donald M'Kay, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander M'Evan, ditto	0	1 0
Donald M'Evan, ditto	0	1 0
Finlay Gow, ditto	0	2 6
James Fraſer, ditto	0	2 6
Donald M'Ean, ditto	0	2 0
Thomas Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
William Clerk, jun. ditto	0	1 0
William M'Bean, ditto	0	2 6
John M'Farquhar, ditto	0	2 0
Donald Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
Thomas M'Kenzie, ditto	0	2 0
James M'Donald at Kingilly	0	2 0
John M'Donald, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Patrick, ditto	0	1 0
George Sutherland, Newton	0	5 0
John Fraſer, ditto	0	3 0
Donald M'Donald, ditto	0	2 0
William Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
Alexander M'Lauchlan, ditto	0	2 0
John Fraſer, ditto	0	2 0
Paul Fraſer at Newton	0	2 0
Murdoch M'Kenzie at Newton	0	1 0
John M'Innes, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Duncan at Drumachardny	0	2 0
Mr William Fraſer, Kirkton	5	5 0
Henry Steel at Banchrue	0	5 0
John Thomſon, ditto	0	1 6
Simon M'Gillevray, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Miller, ditto	0	1 0
Thomas Baron, ditto	0	1 0
Donald M'Leod, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Fraſer, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander M'Donald, ditto	0	1 0
Kenneth Cameron, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander M'Leod, herd	0	1 0
William Martin, weaver	0	1 0
John M'Donald, ſmith	0	1 0
John Fraſer, labourer	0	1 0
Alexander Martin, a boy	0	1 0
Farquhar Fraſer, weaver	0	1 0
John Davidſon, gardener	0	1 0
Evan M'Pherſon, labourer	0	1 0
Donald M'Leod, ditto	0	1 0
Hector M'Leod, weaver	0	1 0
Alexander Fraſer, tenant	0	1 6
Thomas Fraſer, cottar	0	1 0
Donald Robertſon, ditto	0	0 11
Alexander Campbell, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Downe, ditto	0	1 0
Evan M'Leod, ditto	0	1 0
John Baron, ditto	0	1 0
Mr John Clerk, wood merchant, and his men	1	0 0
John Downe at Kirton	0	2 0
Evander Campbell, ditto	0	2 0
Donald Ferguſon, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Gow, ditto	0	1 0
John Mackeanroy, ditto	0	1 0
Thomas Sorle ditto	0	1 0
Kenneth M'Kenzie, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Mackilduie, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Mrrtin, ditto	0	1 0
William Martin, a boy, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Mitchell, ditto	0	1 0
William Stewart, weaver	0	1 0
Thomas Martin, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Sinclair, ditto	0	1 0
James Elder, wright, ditto	0	1 0
Thomas Gow at Dordoig	0	1 0
John M'Kimish, ditto	0	1 0
Donald M'Kerrick, tailor	0	1 0
Finlay M'Kerrick, ditto	0	1 0
Thomas M'Clonie, penſioner, Inchbary	0	1 0
Thomas Fraſer, labourer, ditto	0	1 0
George Fraſer, ditto, ditto	0	1 0
Thomas Fraſer, ſervant, ditto	0	1 0
Catherine M'Donald, ditto	0	0 6
Hugh M'Andrew, ſervant, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Culloch, ditto	0	1 0
John Fraſer, labourer, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Fraſer, ſen. ditto	0	1 0
Donald M'Kerrick, ditto	0	1 0
J. Hume, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Pherſon, ſchoolmaſter, ditto	0	2 0
Andrew Fraſer, ditto	0	1 0
Duncan Cameron	0	1 0
William Fraſer, tackſman of Inchbary	1	1 0
Mr Warrand of Warrandfield	5	5 0
Hanny M'Lean, ſervant maid to Mr Warrand	0	5 0
Mary Fraſer, ditto, ditto	0	2 6
Catherine M'Kenzie, ditto, ditto	0	2 6
Jean Davidſon, ditto, ditto	0	1 0
James Fraſer, tenant in Cragaig	0	2 6
Alexander Fraſer, ditto	0	2 6
John Fraſer, ditto, ditto	0	2 6
Alexander Fraſer, jun. ditto, ditto	0	2 0
John Campbell, ditto, ditto	0	2 6
Peter Clark, ditto, ditto	0	2 6
John Chiſholm, cottar, ditto	0	2 0
Donald Fraſer at Holm	0	2 6
William Baron, ditto	0	2 6
William Robbie, ditto	0	1 0
John Baron, ditto	0	2 0
John Barron, jun. ditto	0	2 0
James Barron, ditto	0	2 0
James Wiſhart, ditto	0	1 6
John Sinclair, Binduie	0	2 6
John Barron, miller, ditto	0	2 6
John M'Kay, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Queean, carpenter, ditto	0	1 0
William Fraſer, Holm	0	1 0
James Fraſer at Teanuill	0	2 6
William M'Queen, carpenter, ditto	0	1 0
Duncan Fraſer, cottar	0	1 0
James M'Andrew at Bushmore	0	2 6
Finlay Fraſer, catechiſt, for himſelf, and cottars and ſervants in Caplich, Drumriach, Knockban, and Weſter Moniack	1	13 6
John Martin in Meilifiach	0	1 6
William Fraſer, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Martin, ditto	0	1 6
Andrew Robb, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander M'Inlayray, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Inlayray, ditto	0	1 0
John Roſe, tackſman, Beautyſide	0	1 0
Donald Gregor, at ditto	0	10 0
Hector M'Lean, ferryman	0	5 0
John Fraſer, ſervant, ditto	0	5 0
Alexander M'Donald, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander Forſyth, ditto	0	1 0
Hugh Fraſer, ditto	0	1 9
Donald M'Lean, Croftvalagan	0	2 0
William Fraſer, ditto	0	2 6
Alexander Fraſer, ſhoemaker, ditto	0	5 0
Hugh Callum, labourer, ditto	0	2 6
William Fraſer, grieve, Weſter Lovat	0	3 0
Peter Cameron, ſervant, ditto	0	5 0
George Robertſon, ditto, ditto,	0	1 0
Kenneth Leitch, ditto, ditto	0	1 9
John Fraſer, ditto, ditto	0	1 0
Alexander M'Rae, ditto, ditto	0	1 0
Peter Fraſer, tenant in Eaſter Lovat	0	1 0
William Callum, ditto, ditto	0	5 0
William M'Dholduie, ditto	0	3 0
Alex. Michel, dicto	0	3 0
Alex. Fraſer (Gow), Eaſter Lovat	0	3 0
James M'Robb, ditto	0	2 0
David Cumming, grieve, Fingask	0	2 0
Ann M'Comy, in ditto	0	5 0
Mary Chiſholm, ditto	0	2 6
Alexander Lee, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Lean, ditto	0	1 0
Robert M'Bean, ditto	0	1 0
Simon Michel, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Watſon, ditto	0	1 0
Donald Robiſon, ditto	0	1 0
John Michel at Groom	0	1 0
Thomas Michael at ditto	0	3 0
Donald Michel, at ditto	0	5 0
John Fraſer, at ditto	0	1 0
John Fraſer, ditto	0	1 0
John M'Donald, ditto	0	1 0
John Fraſer Finlay, ditto	0	1 0

(To be continued)

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 22d day of November next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY. This eſtate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haughs and Aſhogle, all lying within the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and titularity of the teinds of the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing 7360 acres are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are ſupplied with lime andoal. The whole eſtate is well accommodated with moſs.

The eſtate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 2600l. Scots. The preſent groſs rental, converting the victual and cuſtoms at a reaſonable rate, is about 2000l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Manſion Houſe is a noble old building, ſubſtantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every uſeful accommodation. There is around the houſe 213 acres of full grown trees, and more than 400 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds.—Few villages can be better ſituated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, ſufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and ſituation of this large and extenſive eſtate are ſo well and generally known, as to require neither deſcription nor embelliſhment in a newſpaper. A property ſo deſirable in every reſpect ſeldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on ſecurity, and the remainder will be accepted of by ſuch inſtalments as may ſuit the conveniency of a purchaſer.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will ſhew the lands and marches, and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup Houſe, to John Burnett, Eſq. of Ellrick, by Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morriſon, writers to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD, under the Authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt of November 1798, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven in the afternoon,

THE ESTATE of EDERLINE, lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael Glaſſrie, and diſtrict and county of Argyle, in the following lots, and at the upſet prices after mentioned, as the proven values thereof, *viz.*

LOT I.—Containing about 5033 acres, whereof 415 are arable, and 378 meadow and paſture, conſiſts of the LANDS of EDERLINE, with the Public Houſe at the Ford, and the Mill of Ederline; the Lands of GARVALT, with the Parks of Croft Finlay and Stronomore; the Two FINCHARNS and KILLINUIR, with the Piece of Ground called CRUACHNURE; alſo the SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of INVEREA, CRAREA, and GARVACHIE.

The lands of Ederline and Garvalt, with the parks above mentioned, and Cruachnuer, hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a very ſmall feu-duty. The other lands in this lot hold blench of the Crown, and, with the ſuperiorities annexed to it, entitle the purchaſer to a Freehold Qualification. The teinds of the whole of theſe lands, as well as of the other lands compoſing the eſtate, were long ago valued by the Subcommiſſioners of the Preſbytery of Argyle, and a decree of approbation thereof has lately been obtained.

The free rent of the lands in this lot, as proven in the ſale, is - - L. 468 4 4 10-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, including that put upon the freehold qualification and woods upon Ederline, alſo the privilege of purchaſing the teinds, is - - - - L. 13026 19 6

LOT II.—Containing about 6000 acres, whereof 200 are arable, and 850 paſture and meadow, comprehends the Breavallichs, Brenchoillies, and Craigienuir, (except Cruachnure, a pendicle of the latter thrown into Lot I.)

These lands hold alſo of a ſubject ſuperior.

The free rent thereof is L. 276 19 11 2-12ths.

And the proven value, including the wood upon Breavallichs, with the privilege of purchaſing the teinds, is - - L. 7516 4 7 5-12ths.

LOT III.—Is compoſed of the Lands of Gortanagour, Dryenlin, Inverea, Crarea and Garvachie, Stronealbanach, Gallanichbeglaſh, and Feorline (with the exception of the Superiorities of Inverea, Crarea, and Garvachie.)

These lands hold in like manner of a ſubject ſuperior; and with reſpect to Inverea, Crarea, and Garvachie, as the ſuperiorities thereof are now diſjoined therefrom, and attached to Lot I. for the purpoſe of giving a qualification thereto, they are made to hold of the purchaſer of that lot for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

With regard to Feorline, there is an heritable right to the parſonage teinds thereof. The teinds of the other lands are valued, as before mentioned.

The proven rental of this lot is L. 450 9 0 10-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, and of the woods, with the privilege of purchaſing the teinds, is - - L. 13195 14 6 3-12ths.

The whole of this property is very low rented, and as hardly any of the leaſes over it exceed three years from Whitſunday laſt, the value will riſe very conſiderably from the purchaſer's having almoſt immediate access, and from the goodneſs of the ſoil, which, in ſome places, is very fertile. The ſituation of the eſtate, lying betwixt Lochfine and Lochow, only ſeven miles diſtant from Inverary on the north, and on the ſouth only ſix miles from the Criuan Canal, makes access exceedingly eaſy, and the market very near.

There is an excellent manſion-houſe upon Lot I. with ſuitable offices and pleaſure grounds;—freſh water and ſalt water fiſh are in the greateſt profuſion, as is game of every denomination; and, in ſhort, a property ſeldom occurs poſſeſſing greater advantages.

The articles and conditions of ſale, abſtract of the judicial rental, and the title-deeds, are to be ſeen at the office of Mr Alexander Stevenſon, Depute Clerk of Seſſion; and for further particulars intending purchaſers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſigner, agent in the ſale, or to Neil M'Gibbon, writer in Inveraray, judicial factor upon the eſtate.

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